

MORALE BOOSTER 3

FOR

UNITED FOR OUR EXPANDED SPACE PROGRAMS

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I. Questions and Implications for Journeys to the Moon

Space and the worlds beyond the atmosphere of this struggling, and often tormented, planet cannot be contemplated without fear and fascination. To travel the spaceways between moon, star, and planet is to journey through uncharted regions of human spirit as much as it is to trek vast reaches of spacetime unsurveyed by Man. There is a geography of the psyche just as there is a geography of place in the physical world; to experience space is to confront these cartographic questions in the most immediate fashion. We must not think that because the development of suitable means of transport in vacuum has been a pre-eminently technological task that space travel is no more than mechanical wizardry. Indeed, space technology may only be the outer, flashy garments distracting our vision from the subtle, glimmering person clothed. For the core of the space experience is a profoundly spiritual one, as survival in the vacuum requires the most thorough questioning of the soul.

Although there are many 'practical' reasons for unbridled support for space exploration and exploitation, and though this organization prefers to emphasize the more concrete aspects of the space experience; the fundamental nature of our support for space springs from intuitive sources. No matter to what extent we study the Universe, whether in whole or in part, we everywhere confront inescapable mysteries. The precise nature of an atom, the true distances of the furthest galaxies, the mechanisms of genetic transfer, all elude us, make a mockery of our most scientific procedures and notions. It should not surprise us, then, when we find the space experience to be, on its deepest level, a spiritual one. Even on this limited planet, there have been immense areas reserved for confrontation with the phenomenological universe in its most elemental forms. To journey is to search. To search is to discover. To discover is to know fear.

Knowledge is a Mobius strip of awareness. One is always opposite oneself in such a situation, the two heads of the coin merge through one another. To travel the spaceways 'twixt moon, planet, and star is to know fear, for there can be no alternative to facing the consequences of all our acts in the most authoritarian manner. The vacuum will not tolerate excesses unbidden or uncontrolled. One is confronted with total surprise here; surprise, unfortunately, is fatal. This melodrama arises from the complete alienness of the vacuum--it is designed for hydrogen atoms, not Men. One is continually tested here; one never is fully paid in dues; eternal vigilance is the price of transcendent experience beyond imagining. One portion of the Strip is Joy; the remainder of the Knowledge Mobius is Terror. The vacuum demands confrontation from a perspective that permits no deceit. This terrifies us for all our behavior conditioning is predicated on and orientated towards deceit. The vacuum demands thorough and boundless honesty. To journey is to search. To search is to discover. To discover is to know fear. To know fear is to understand.

And to understand is to be able to maximize the probabilities for survival and, consequently, the transcendent experience. Space is the place for it requires all our talents. It is the next barrier in the evolutionary process. It makes no difference whether the barrier is passed or whether we remain huddled behind it--we exist just the same. Yet, when contemplating the thoughts we must have in either case, it is unsettling to resign ourselves individually to the aimless shuffling about concomitant with the second situation. One wishes for a bolder direction intuitively. So it comes

to space and the spaceways. The benefits of extraterrestrial exploration may be enumerated in many fashions; we must accept them all and not preoccupy ourselves with considerations reflecting restricted views as to the 'legitimate' purposes and defenses for an expanded space program.

II. Voices From the Outside World

"The Soviet Union launched Soyuz 17 into earth orbit early today with two space rookies aboard, the official news agency Tass reported. Tass did not specifically mention a goal of linking up with the orbiting space lab Salyut 4, but said the flight program 'provides for carrying out joint experiments with the research station Salyut 4, launched into orbit on Dec. 26, 1974.' Tass reported it was the first time in space for the two 43-year-old cosmonauts, Lt. Col. Alexei Bubarev and Flight Engineer Georgi Grechko. The agency said they were in radio and television contact and advised earth monitors that all systems were operating normally. Salyut 4, a four-room lab shaped like a huge telescope with wings, is the fourth space station orbited by the Soviet Union in a program that has been beset with problems. Only one crew has boarded one of the labs successfully and returned to earth alive....The success came with Salyut 3, launched last June 25. Two cosmonauts occupied the lab for 14 days in July and safely returned after completing their mission. But when another two-man crew sought to repeat the feat in August, the docking system failed and the cosmonauts came back. Tass announced in September that the work program for Salyut 3 was complete and a recoverable part of the module had been brought back to earth. Soyuz 16, the last manned Soviet flight, was sent aloft Dec. 2 and the two cosmonauts reportedly made several linking experiments with a mock U.S. docking unit. They returned six days later. Soviet officials said at that time they planned no further space rehearsals for the scheduled linkup July 16 with a U.S. Apollo spacecraft in the U.S.-Soviet joint venture." San Diego Union, January 11, 1975, part A-2, page 2.

"New, compartmented spacecraft, designed to be repaired in orbit, promise important economic savings in America's Space Shuttle program during the 1980's, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said Wednesday. In a press briefing at the Downey plant where Rockwell International is developing the stub-winged shuttle that will launch like a rocket and land like a plane, NASA demonstrated the new concept, characterized as roadside maintenance. A simulated earth observation satellite, nestled in the payload bay of a full-sized shuttle mockup, was raised into position, rotated and repaired remotely from the ship's cabin with the exchange of one module...for another. Initially the shuttle concept envisioned carrying satellites aloft, launching them into orbit and retrieving them for subsequent earth maintenance, as needed, to save billions of dollars in 12 years when compared with today's one-shot...missions. But NASA engineers at the Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md., together with small manufactureres, put advancing technology to use and devised for many missions a modular satellite that can be repaired in orbit for even greater economy....Engineers see as many as 17 different missions for such standardized spacecraft, a basic structure and electrical harness into which could be fitted separate drawers of scientific and engineering systems equipment, as required. In operation, the shuttle would rendezvous with an ailing satellite it had launched perhaps two years before, reach out and snag it with a long manipulator arm and draw it down to a docking platform in its open, 60-foot-long cargo bay. Once the satellite is secured, astronaut crewmen in the shuttle's cabin would operate remote control mechanisms--with closed-circuit television viewing--to pull out a malfunctioning compartment and replace it with a new module from a storage magazine. Then, after several hours of testing, the satellite would be raised aloft by the manipulator arm and relaunched in full operational order. The malfunctioning subsystem would be secured in the magazine and returned to earth for repairs." The Los Angeles Times, February 6, 1975, Part II, page 1, by Marvin Miles (emphasis added).

"India plans to launch its first satellite in April from the Soviet Union with a Soviet launcher vehicle, it was announced Tuesday. P.D. Bhavsar, scientific coordinator of the Indian Space Research Organization, told a Bombay press conference that the satellite was built by Indian scientists and engineers. It would carry instruments to conduct experiments in fields such as X-ray astrology (sic!) and solar neutron gamma rays." The Los Angeles Times, Part I, page 5, January 29, 1975 from Reuters.

"Two rookie cosmonauts, in their 22nd day aboard Salyut 4, set a Soviet space record Sunday for time spent in an orbital laboratory. Alexei Gubarev and Georgi Grechko surpassed the 22.5 days spent aboard Salyut 1 by three Soyuz 11 cosmonauts in 1971. At 1 p.m. PST today, they will best the 24-day Soviet record for total time in space, including the period in transit, also set by the Soyuz 11 crew...." The Los Angeles Times, Part I, page 5, February 3, 1975 from UPI.

"America's second Earth Resources Technology Satellite is set for launch Jan. 19 to help measure food supplies in a world threatened by famine and identify potential new sources of energy, particularly oil and natural gas deposits. Known by the acronym ERTS-2, the space agency's new orbiter will be lofted from Vandenberg Air Force Base to join ERTS-1, which is nearing the end of its useful life after 29 months service in the cause of resources management and environmental protection. While the first satellite continues to function, ERTS-2 will team with its sister craft to provide repetitive coverage of almost the entire globe and then fly on to provide continuing data on earth's surface, both in multispectral pictures and digital detail. Circling the globe 570 miles high every 103 minutes, it will fly a near polar track, permitting its sensors to view a 115-mile-wide strip of the earth on each slightly overlapping pass and cover the planet once every 18 days. Information provided by the new satellite, like that returned by ERTS-1 will be used by more than 100 research teams in federal, state and foreign governments, international organizations, universities, and private companies for a broad range of earth studies. Scientists in both government and private sectors are convinced the program will play a significant role in oil and natural gas exploration, as well as continue its benefits for improved crop production and the understanding of environmental changes. In general the project will continue to aid land use classification, irrigation monitoring, water supply, circulation and drainage studies, earth quake fault detection, interpretation of forest changes, and strip mine charting. Other benefits credited to the first ERTS orbiter include aid in snow melt and flood prediction, drought assessment, land reclamation, and areas such as beach erosion, water pollution, flood damage and control, navigation and map making. In addition, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration plans to conduct a number of experimental demonstrations to show the practical benefits of remote sensing from space-experiments in water management, agriculture and land use planning. One such project, a large area crop inventory experiment, is designed to test whether the use of the spacecraft's data, when analyzed by computers, can improve the timeliness and accuracy of major crop forecasts. This will be a joint investigation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in an effort to relate ERTS data and meteorological information to crop yield assessment and production forecasts. Cost of the ERTS program to date is about \$197 million, including \$112 million for the two spacecraft and their instrumentation." The Los Angeles Times, Part II, page 1, January 13, 1975 by Marvin Miles (emphasis added).

"Astronomers have discovered evidence of water in the atmosphere of giant Jupiter, a major advancement in learning whether the solar system's largest planet could support some form of life. University of Arizona scientists detected the water with instruments carried high into the earth's atmosphere aboard a C 141 Starlifter. 'There is no doubt water is there,' Dr. Harold P. Larson of the University of Arizona said Friday in a telephone interview. Larson and his colleagues will announce their results at a meeting of the American Astronomical Society beginning Feb. 17 at Goddard Spaceflight Center in Greenbelt, Md. In a report to be published this spring, the scientists said, 'The

detection of water on Jupiter fills a very critical gap in our understanding of the chemistry of the solar system. This is the first oxygen-bearing molecule identified in the outer planets.' Earlier observations of Jupiter, some dating back to the early 1930s, have detected evidence of chemicals in the planet's atmosphere that are believed to have served on earth as the precursors of life. Just last year other researchers found evidence of two more hydrocarbons, ethane and acetylene, in Jupiter's atmosphere. But the lack of water has been a stumbling block to extraterrestrial life theorists, who believe that water or some other oxygen-containing compound would be essential for life to exist. The measurements from the jet aircraft were made Oct. 23 and 25 at heights more than eight miles above the earth. The Arizona scientists trained in infrared telescope, called a Fourier spectrometer, on Jupiter which is nearly 500 million miles away. The scientists said their observations suggested that the infrared telescope probably was detecting water deep in Jupiter's atmosphere, where pressures are 20 times greater than atmospheric pressure on earth." The Los Angeles Times, Part I, page 1, February 8, 1975 from AP (emphasis added).

"The two Soyuz 17 cosmonauts returned safely to earth Sunday after setting a Soviet endurance record of 30 days in space, including four weeks aboard the orbiting Salyut 4 space laboratory. They landed in central Asia in heavy winds under an overcast sky. The news agency Tass said the Soyuz 17 spacecraft had made a precision touchdown 65 miles northwest of Tselinograd at 2:03 p.m. Moscow time. The cosmonauts, Lt. Col. Alexei Gubarev and civilian flight engineer Georgi Grechko, 'are feeling well after landing,' Tass said. The mission broke a number of Soviet space endurance records but fell short of the American record of 84 days in Skylab 4 early last year. The cosmonauts spent 28 days aboard the three-room station and two days in transit and docking. The Salyut 4 continued orbiting after the cosmonauts undocked. Western diplomats said the success of the mission helped allay fears about the joint Soviet-American space flight in July. Although the Soviet mission was not directly related to the joint effort, Soyuz 17 incorporated improvements in the Soviet spacecraft that will be used in the flight this summer. Tass said Gubarev and Grechko had left the 20-ton space station Sunday morning and crawled back into Soyuz 17. During the descent, the cosmonauts donned protective gravity suits similar to those used by American astronauts, Tass reported. The first long space flights in the 1960s left cosmonauts weak and out of condition on return to earth, but Gubarev and Grechko spent more than two hours a day exercising on a special bicycle and a stationary running track. Nevertheless, Tass said, they donned the suits for their return to earth, presumably to prevent a sudden flow of blood to their legs. Tass said that when the ship landed, it encountered 'complex meteorological conditions.' The ship was buffeted by 40 m.p.h. winds and dropped through a heavy cloud cover that left visibility reduced to 500 yards. 'A deviation from a preset landing point was small,' cosmonaut Andriyan Nikolayev, one of the mission directors said. The cosmonauts broke previous Soviet space records on the night of Feb. 3 when they surpassed the 23 days 18 hours spent aloft by three Soyuz 22 (sic!) cosmonauts in 1971. The Salyut 4 was launched Dec. 26. The two cosmonauts followed on Jan. 11 and their spaceship was linked with the bigger craft the next day." The Los Angeles Times, Part I, page 7, February 10, 1975 from UPI (emphasis added).

"Russian cosmonauts inspected a U.S. Saturn rocket for the first time Monday and predicted success for the joint American-Russian space mission in July. Soyuz commander Alexei A. Leonov said the Apollo astronauts taking part in the flight would see the Russian rocket in April when they become the first Americans to visit the Soviet Baikonur launch site. Leonov and flight engineer Valeri N. Kubasov will rendezvous with Thomas P. Stafford, Vance D. Brand, and Donald K. Slayton on July 17, two days after the Soyuz is launched from Baikonur and the Apollo takes off from Cape Canaveral. 'I think the flight of the two spacecraft will lay a very firm foundation for further cooperation between the two countries in the space program,' Leonov said at a news conference. Leonov, Kubasov and six backup cosmonauts met American ground crewmen

earlier in the day. Speaking in English, Leonov said the upcoming Apollo-Soyuz mission was the fruit of two years of close work between space workers of both nations. 'I know the Apollo spacecraft is ready for flight, too,' he told the spaceport workers. 'I am sure our joint flight will be completely successful because we have very good engineers at the Kennedy space center and very good engineers at the Baikonur space center. We will do our best.' After giving the Americans a gold medal depicting Yuri Gagarin, (the world's) first space flier, Leonov and comrades toured the towering Saturn assembly building. They posed in front of full-size models of the Apollo and Soyuz nose-to-nose, and rode an elevator to the Saturn 1-B rocket that will launch Stafford, Brand and Slayton. They inspected the 224-foot space machine from several vantage points and appeared particularly interested in eight engines powering the first stage. Asked later to compare the Kennedy space center with Baikonur, Leonov said in Russian that the Soviet complex uses a fixed launch platform concept while rockets at Cape Canaveral are prepared for flight in an assembly building and moved to the launch pad on a giant crawler. 'We were extremely impressed by this enormous crawler on four treads,' Leonov said, but he refused to make further comparisons." The Los Angeles Times, Part I, page 1, February 11, 1975 from UPI (emphasis added).

The foundation of the publicity campaign for space is the consciousness of the American people. In previous Morale Boosters some attention has been devoted to a description of this state of awareness ready for the catalyst of action and propaganda. Although those remarks are insufficient (and the ones here not as detailed as planned), it is important that we continue to ponder this question--what evidence do we have which will lend credence to our expectations? The best evidence, naturally, is comprised of articles of the consciousness itself.

"'I want to be a blockbuster like Marilyn Monroe,' piped Genevieve Waite, 26. So her husband...John Phillips, 38, tailored his long-planned musical Man On the Moon to her talents. She plays an angel on a planet invaded by an errant moonship. Genevieve, still puzzling over her characterization, changes her wardrobe frequently....'Genevieve, marveled an onlooker, 'has an almost perfect working relationship with the spotlight.' She...and John...thought of casting Old Friend Mark Lawhead...as a robot. 'He's for the people from Rhode Island,' she said. The show is not scheduled to open on Broadway until the end of the month...." Time, January 27, 1975, page 46 (emphasis in original).

We must remember (beyond all other things) that, as consciousness is essentially a subjective matter, at current levels of development of a true science of psychology, our evidence constructed from the people's consciousness will be circumspect under the scrutiny of science. Nonetheless, we cannot deny the inescapable reality of our own personal consciousness; consequently, whatever data we might discover will be useful and informative. No matter what the critics will think about the idea of going to the moon, in the course of their vocation they will need to quote the titles of dramas on either film or stage. If the title speaks of space (as in the example above) then, for that moment of quoting, space is on the mind of the person. This is the key to the bumper stickers; it is the basic idea behind our propaganda.

"It looks like a miniature Stonehenge. Or like some 5,000 giant sharks' teeth standing upright in the middle of the remote 7 1/2-mile-long, 2 1/2-mile-wide dry desert lake. Whatever it is, it has the 600 residents of Baker baffled and buzzing. 'We have a real mystery on our hands,' reports Brian Booher, a U.S. Bureau of Land Management desert ranger. 'At first we thought the 5,000 tooth-shaped objects were cast from a mold. But on closer observation they look like each one has been formed individually by hand. There are impressions of fingers on some of them. Some are three-sided. Some are four-sided. They vary from 7 to 13 inches in length.' The strange objects appear to be made of clay and talc. 'It's wierd I'll tell you,' says Maggie B. Ware,

48, a waitress at Pike's Watering Hole in Baker.... 'Nobody in town knows what it's all about,' confided Maggie as she jotted down a dinner order....An old prospector, who had been staying in a camper on Silver Dry Lake 10 miles north of Baker, was the first to spot the mysterious objects. The old man drove into Baker recently and told townspeople, 'There was one helluva explosion over the dry lake bed around midnight.' The prospector believed a UFO blew apart and all the pieces landed on end. Some of the townspeople believe the odd-shaped objects did, indeed, come from outer space.... 'Once guy is convinced it's a directional sign for airplanes bringing marijuana in from Mexico....' The Los Angeles Times, Section II, page 1, January 19, 1975 by Charles Hillinger.

Unfortunately (or fortunately for the presumed occupants of the craft), this display was the result of one man's artistic intuitions and not representative of a terrible accident in the skies. In our thoughts about the consciousness of the American people we must be prepared to consider superficial evidence as suitable for our argument as well as more rigorous kinds of support. In certain senses, the truth or falsity of a space conception is irrelevant to its potency as a generator for positive views of space and its places. Someone who is convinced of the reality of extraterrestrial beings and their periodic visits to our planet may well be as inclined to lend financial, labor, or creative support to the space publicity campaign as a technician servicing the Saturn rockets at Cape Canaveral (who in turn may well be as inclined to support our campaign as the astrophysicist lecturing at a distinguished University). Space is the place for everybody because there is so much there.....to be in, on, around, between, from, to, by.....and so on!

"FOUND: large ship labeled Dilligaf. Owner please contact Little Green Men and Other Unknowns Lost and Found Department, Devil's Triangle Division.....CHANDRA: are you out there? What's with the wierdos in the unaesthetic red spacesuits? This is sure a strange Universe! Jael Alisa Di Delinda.....THE GRAND LEGION of interplanetary Space Pirates wants you. No matter what race or time you're from we welcome you. We await your answer here.....KORVIEV: your sister, Kiltara, now seeks your throne. Gather your guards. Do not turn back. She has gained power beyond your wildest dreams. Ahzb....." Reader-San Diego's Weekly, page 10, February 6-12, 1975 by Personals.

Yes, the evidence for that critical ripeness of which I have often spoken is everywhere. We do not know in what senses any of the entities above are using space conceptions in the above messages; it is sufficient to know that the terms and metaphors of outer space are used. As a simple consequence of phrasing the space conceptions in the mind, the space conceptions become sharper and more memorable. It is interesting to note in this context that someone replied to the call of the Space Pirates by placing a personal message, which contained a call to enlist, in the following week's issue of the periodical. It is a simple question of gathering our forces.

III. Progress Is Our Most Important Product

The First Petition of the People's Representatives has been conceived, written, reproduced, and mailed to the entire 94th Congress of the United States of America. In addition, the President and Vice-President have received this 'call to action'. With this stage of UFOESP's operations completed, we can feel secure that the space publicity campaign is real and moving and has become a part of the nation's social fabric. We are lodged in the interstices; we have engaged the political mechanism. This is not to say that our message will be received into the highest levels now, let alone acted upon; but we can be sure that responses will be generated in the nation's Capitol and their tenor will be primarily intrigue. Each copy of the First Petition was accompanied by a bumper sticker. This means 535+ bumper stickers proclaiming Space Is The Place

are in the offices or with the staff of the people's representatives.....somewhere. It is a matter of patience. And further action!

The First Petition will be followed by a Second (in April) and a Third (in July) this year. The next petition will speak about the economic aspects of the expanded space program in detail, whereas the following one will explicate the issue of space as a stimulator of international cooperation and improved nation-state relations. As congress will be reviewing the Federal Budget this Spring (and has, in fact, begun to do so now) and the Apollo-Soyuz mission will take place this summer, it should be clear that the logic of the petitions is to parallel our propaganda to the space events 'naturally' occurring. We will be most effective with our argument if we speak to the issues to which the body politic addresses itself from moment to moment, emphasizing our view from the window of space and vast reaches.

However, to be successful in these political efforts it is not sufficient to present our arguments cogently, thoroughly, learnedly, and flawlessly. Nor is it sufficient for us for the political representatives to be presented with our position directly and ably. An expanded space program is a political issue, first and foremost. No matter what our feelings might be as to the value of space exploration along spiritual, esthetic, scientific, or other dimensions, we must accept the political circumstances in which the space program of this nation is embedded. I do not mean to imply that the space program is the only such program with this character; nor do I wish it to be inferred that the space program possesses this character to any greater degree than other programs (such as pollution control, dam building, food stamps, etc.). What is to be focused upon here is the reality of having to deal with politicians in this space publicity campaign. In crude terms, we must represent some sort of power if we are to be taken seriously. Power in this context is to understood in very broad, perhaps even metaphorical (or poetic!) terms. The power we represent might as likely be flattery, moral persuasion, or personal connections as votes, money, or intimidation. Whatever manner of power serves as the justification for politicians' support of our position, it must be symbolized for ready comprehension on the politicians' parts.

United For Our Expanded Space Programs is a non-profit organization dedicated to the task of bringing into full public awareness the possibilities and benefits to humanity, in general, and the American electorate, in particular. The symbol of power, however defined, for UFOESP is its membership list. The character of that membership list need not concern us now. More importantly is its simple existence. And extent. Although it is not necessary for UFOESP to have a mass membership in order to be effective, it must represent more than a coterie of friends if it is truly to actuate and actualize its latent structure and nature. To join the organization is to make a statement for or commitment to space. As the membership list increases in extent, the forcefulness of that statement increases. Consequently, the potency of the symbol grows. This is the desired event, as stated above.

Parallel to the petitioning of the people's representatives is the activity planned for increasing membership in the organization. The first stages are seen as advertising ones; therefore, we have already begun the process to solicit membership in periodicals which represent a readership with at least a casual interest in an expanded space program. Information on advertising rates has been obtained from Analog, Astronomy, Vertex, Fantasy and Science Fiction, The Futurist, Galaxy, Amazing and a veritable host of magazines published by the firm which publishes the last named periodical. UFOESP is pursuing the potential of advertising in Astronomy, The Futurist, and Analog. As the investment in these instances would be comparable to the investment in the bumper stickers or printing done to date (stationery, stamps, and Congress letter), it is not foreseen as one imminently to be made. In the meantime, an opportunity to present free advertising in a local publication has come to our attention and it is being actively developed. The publication was quoted from earlier; entitled Reader, it is a weekly newspaper of cultural events about San Diego (movies, music, sports, lectures, etc.) with a sort of community bulletin board section called 'Classified Ads'. We should expect the membership solicitation efforts to be as methodically planned, patiently executed and thoroughly

conceived as the political actions they punctuate and are punctuated by. We persist. We carry on. We adopt a certain relentless attitude in both cases.

IV. Stimulus/Response-----February 20/21/22, 1975

"Probably I will want to buy an active membership in UFOESP though at present it's beyond my means. I'm all for space exploration though I must admit I'd probably be afraid to go out there right away. I bought a copy of UFO REPORT for Winter '74 and it scared me shitless. I was afraid to get out of the van to pee at night when we were in the open spaces of Texas and Tennessee/Kentucky. Then again, just last night I had the most beautiful, vivid dream of being in a rocket as it took off, fell into orbit around the earth, and then landed safely on the median of a four lane highway bustling with cars all choking with smog and I remember thinking in the dream---'Why do I want to come back here?' It's interesting too that while I 'was up there' looking down on the pools of blue, blue-green, and green that covered our earth, I was aware that the 'blackness' of Space was misleading for everywhere was an intense light--white light. Oh well. So much for dreams...." Ginette E. Stamnitz, 52 Woodward Street, Roslyn Hts., NY 11577. Yes! Dream on, madam, know no bounds! I think your complicated feelings about the desirability of being in space reflect a maturity of vision that may not be self-evident. I will not speak to this point in detail here as I address myself to this issue in the first section. However, it would be appropriate to observe in this context that those who are most critically unreserved in their support for space are likely to be least able to organize that enthusiasm coherently. Space is enormous; it will challenge all our resources and find them wanting; it will only be through a self creation of further personal possibilities that we will survive in space. It would be foolish not to fear the prospect while at the same time striving fully for its realization. Your dream is beautiful and I would hope that you would share with UFOESP any further ones you might have. A morale booster for sure!

"Thanks for your letter and also for the bumper sticker. The enclosed \$1.00 is for another 1 1/2 stickers! When you mail another one, fold it so that the waxy sides are together. The newness of the paint made the one you sent...stick together, and when pulled apart, some of the paint came off. Actually, this creates a rather nice effect!..." Alice Mills, 5504 21st N.E., Seattle, WA 98105. Yes, there were problems with the first mailings of the bumper stickers and others brought this matter to our attention (thanks!). We have made efforts to replace bumper stickers so damaged in transit from here (to there) but may not have been completely successful. If any of you have had this same misfortune with the stickers, please contact UFOESP and fresh, undamaged stickers will be sent to you. It is a pleasure to record another compliment on the bumper sticker design and an encouragement for our belief that a good slogan with colorful presentation is a potent communicative/propagandistic device.

"The bumper sticker is very colorful and attractive. Unfortunately, the one you sent...was damaged by having the red paint (or whatever that red color is) transferred from one half to the other where you folded it. Hope that wasn't generally so--it did spoil the looks of the sticker. Whether or not to use the sticker is a question in my mind. I am of two minds, really. I don't object to the proposal that anyone who wants to should be allowed to go into space, of course, providing he has the means to get there, and hopefully to live comfortably after he arrives. Mostly, I just am not of the mind to want to go with him (her); and I doubt if there are enough people with the right kind of money to foot the tremendous bill for achieving it. So I guess, if I were to put on the sticker, I would have to add 'If that's your bag!' For a good many young people, it probably would be, if they can see any possibility of accomplishing it, but some wouldn't be self-disciplined enough to prepare for it. You are proving your determination by all the ways in which you are devoting your time and effort to it. Well--the Wright brothers made it! Next? Genevieve Willard Strickler, 100-98th N.E. Apt. A-2, Bellevue, WA 98004. It is/would be a mistake to view space exploration in its

initial stages as the province of private enterprise. The implications for national security, the enormous initial costs associated with creating new technologies, as well as the vast organizational expertise necessary for space undertakings insure that the first efforts to travel the spaceways will be undertaken by masses and not individuals. In the particular case of today's world, this means national space programs sponsored, nurtured, and directed by national governments. We should not be alarmed or disturbed by this reality. Whether one stays on the planet or goes into space, one benefits from the discovery there. The new industries located and born in space, the knowledge gained from clear observations of the Universe for the first time in civilization's history, as well as the many other benefits, second-order consequences and unexpected developments (many of which have been discussed in various excerpts for Voices From The Outside World) will not be valuable only to the persons directly involved in their making or discovery; they will be valuable to millions. Thus, 'the right kind of money' to finance the ventures off planet will be found among the ranks of the rank-and-file populace and not solely among the very wealthy individuals. However, it is important that expanded space programs be supportable on the practical dimensions to which you allude: economics, a state beyond mere survival in an alien environment, and the freedom to go or stay according to one's fancy at the moment. You make a good point with your remarks about discipline. Space is not so much hostile as alien; consequently our investigation/experience of it must be predicated upon a boundless questioning of all the facts and understandings we have acquired in our experience as Terrans. However, this re-evaluation of old knowledge must be directed, for space is vast as well as alien, holding many surprises which will not permit lazy action or sloppy thinking and survival at the same time. Space is the place.....where one is totally tested.

"I received the sticker--thanks. By the way--I passed on to someone to borrow those (UFOESP communications). You may receive some response...." Martha May, 533- 8th St. Apt. L, Tuscaloosa, AL 35401. I certainly hope so! You may be assured that we fully support your decision to lend the communications to some interested party; it is by such simple means that great ideas are disseminated on a large scale. Although no one would wish to create an impression of 'pushiness' with respect to the propagandization of any belief, one should be aware of the enormous potential that casual conversation, simple sharing of tracts and theses, organizing one's own life to reflect a greater and greater space perspective and other such acts have. It is not necessary that we become missionaries. It is only necessary that we realize that we live in a modern age and that space travel is not a fantasy (no matter how remote it might seem to us personally) or silly notion or the desire of a small minority of the population. Thus, we should feel no reservations about openly proclaiming our position on space for fear of embarrassment or ridicule. Yes, pass it on, don't return it, Einstein tells us that it will all come back home again.

"...but if it wasn't just one but a whole gaseous cloud, from which many were formed, then we are not all one and we can forget the whole business of oneness. And get down to the business of getting into outer space...." Theodore White, Winslow Press, 11 Bayview Ave., Manhasset, NY 11030. Space is the place for it is not in opposition to anything (other, perhaps, than itself) but rather is everything. Whether our questions of the Universe or interests as to its structure are near or far, deep or shallow, placid or raging, fully coherent or beyond reason makes no matter or difference. The clues we seek, the references we wish to consult, the phenomena we are convinced will decisively demonstrate our views are most accessible, immediate, and overwhelming in space. Whether it is all one or an infinity of existence, space is the place most thoroughly to explore the answers.

V. A Strong Glance Forward, A Quick Glance Back

United For Our Expanded Space Programs may be fully considered to be 'on its way' with the first maneuver successfully completed--the first petitioning of the 94th Congress. The future offers the most exciting possibilities as only procedural questions

remain as to the formal structure of the organization itself. Now, the focus shifts to the second maneuver in our campaign (advertising for membership and sticker sales) which will be followed and punctuated by the third and fourth operations (the second and third Congress petitionings) and the fifth maneuver (Aussiecon) culminating the first phase of the campaign. The second pahse will be characterized by the Fall Media Campaign and the solicitation of professional membership: technicians, professors, scientists, politicians, and artists (in the complete sense of the word). The first five maneuvers provide us with the variety of experience, the broad front, and the developmental time needed for the resiliency, determination, and patience to apply steady, strong, and constant pressure on the American consciousness for/towards/of Great Space. As we progress from the first to the second and to the third (the formation of a political party or the sending of a lobbyist to Washington) phases, our efforts will take on a more revolutionary character. We must prepare ourselves to move the world, for we shall, and there will be no escaping the consequences. An enormous and frightening challenge? Yes. But, even more so, a transcendent opportunity as well.

So, this issue of Morale Booster draws to a close. Think about it.

-----J. Graham Maughan, President

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